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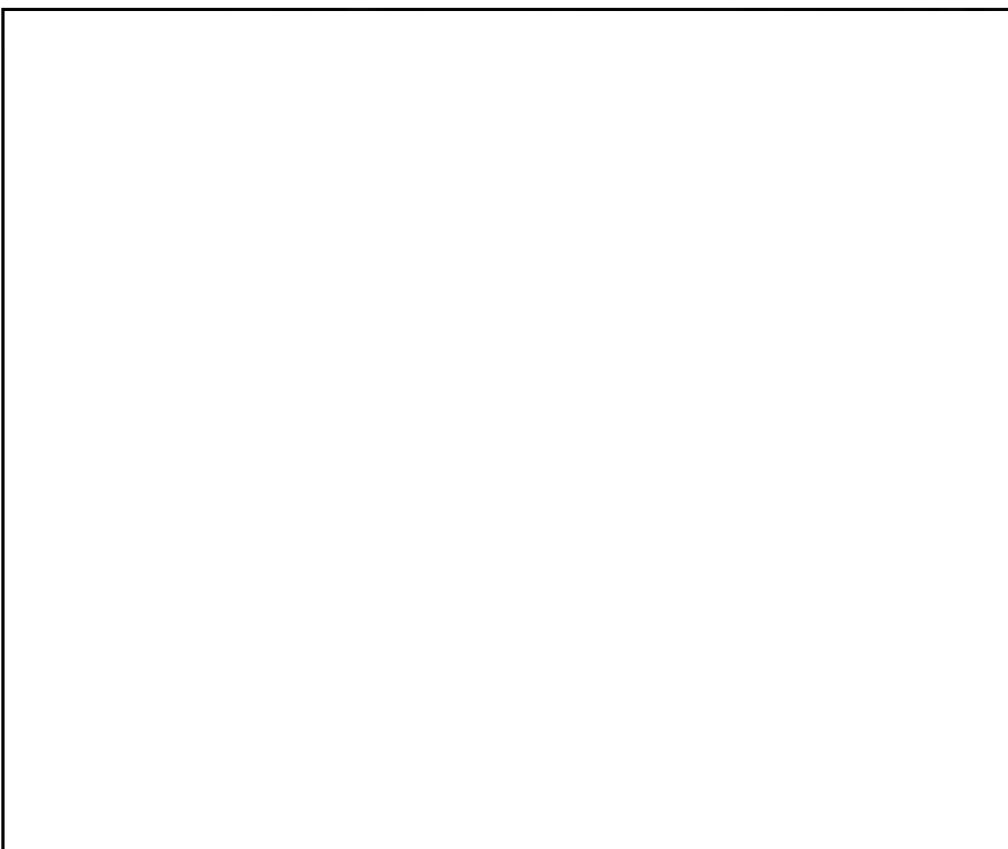
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4. SIX SOVIET WARSHIPS ENTER MEDITERRANEAN

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American naval sources report that the USSR has notified the Turkish government that six Soviet warships will leave the Black Sea via the Turkish Straits.

One Sverdlov-class cruiser and two destroyer escorts will go through the straits on 20 June, and three destroyers will follow on 21 June.

The stated purpose of the movement is "navigational training." No date of return to the Black Sea was specified.

Comment

Scheduling the movement on two successive days complies with the Montreux

Convention, which provides that a capital ship may be accompanied by no more than two destroyers. Three Soviet submarines and one minesweeper are already en route to the eastern Mediterranean, having passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on 9 June.

These naval units may rendezvous to conduct maneuvers in the Mediterranean or possibly make goodwill visits.

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5. KHRUSHCHEV CRITICIZES DISARMAMENT INSPECTION
ZONE FOR ARCTIC

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Khrushchev described aerial inspection in the Arctic regions as "ridiculous" in his Helsinki press conference on 13 June. One of the consistent objectives of Soviet

disarmament policy over the past two years has been to demonstrate that the West has failed to respond to Soviet concessions. Khrushchev's public attack on the US position on aerial inspection is the first indication that the Soviet leaders consider that in view of the current status of the London talks, the time has come to abandon previous restraint and publicize for propaganda purposes the conflicting East-West positions on the critical issues of nuclear tests and a European inspection zone.

His statements appear to support other recent indications that the USSR will reject any Western proposals which do not provide for a European inspection zone. In his television interview on 2 June, Khrushchev stated that the USSR would agree to aerial inspection only "on definite reciprocal terms" such as those outlined in the Soviet proposals of 30 April. These proposals called for aerial inspection zones in Europe and in "approximately equal" areas of the United States and the USSR.

The Soviet leaders appear to believe that Western European, particularly West German, opposition to a European inspection zone will enable them to renew earlier charges that the Western powers, especially the United States, have again abandoned their own proposals after the USSR has accepted them. This line of attack was foreshadowed in Soviet delegate Zorin's memorandum of 7 June to the United States delegate which noted the "negative attitude" of the United States toward Moscow's aerial inspection proposals and stated that "a solution should be sought, not in rejecting or narrowing aerial control, but rather in its expansion."

On the question of stopping nuclear tests, Khrushchev said that the Soviet government would agree to the

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establishment of inspection posts in the USSR, the United States, Britain, and "other countries" if this would facilitate a test ban. This is the first public statement of the concession in Zorin's 7 June memorandum which represents the abandonment of Moscow's previous position, that no inspection is necessary to enforce a cessation of nuclear tests.

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6. SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE SHOCKED BY ANTI-SOVIET FEELING

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According to French embassy sources, Soviet ambassador Grishin in Prague, shocked by anti-Soviet feeling he has encountered in Czechoslovakia, has urged the leaders of the Czech regime to de-emphasize adulation of the Soviet Union. He has recommended the removal of such symbols as Soviet flags and a reduction in the frequency with which the Soviet national anthem is played at public gatherings.

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Grishin reportedly experienced a rude awakening on 1 June at the finals of the European boxing championships when Soviet victories were greeted with scornful whistles. Representatives from all other countries, including the German Federal Republic, were clearly favored over their Soviet opponents. Anti-Soviet sentiment has also been demonstrated recently in the virtually complete boycott of the Soviet theater group in Prague.

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8. GREEK-CYPRIOT LEADER EXPECTS NO VIOLENCE ON CYPRUS PRIOR TO OPENING OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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[Redacted]

Mayor Dervis of Nicosia, the principal lay leader of the movement for the union of Cyprus with Greece, told the American consul on 11 June that he did not believe the underground EOKA would resume violence on the island prior to the convening of the UN General Assembly next September. Dervis added, however, that he is pessimistic concerning the continuance of peace on Cyprus if the assembly takes no action on the issue or if the British use the "same delaying tactics they have used since the last UN resolution." The consul remarks that Dervis' statements confirm the belief recently expressed by a British official on Cyprus that the Greek Cypriots are now "hopelessly estranged" from Britain.

Greek prime minister Karamanlis told Ambassador Allen on 12 June that he "had no choice" but to bring the Cyprus issue again to the General Assembly.

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ANNEX

Watch Report 358, 12 June 1957
of the
Intelligence Advisory Committee

Conclusions on Indications of Hostilities

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the Intelligence Advisory Committee concludes that:

- A. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the continental US or its possessions in the immediate future.
- B. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against US forces abroad, US allies or areas peripheral to the Orbit in the immediate future.
- C. Early deliberate initiation of hostilities by Israel or the Arab states is not probable. Although tensions continue between the Arab states and Israel and among certain Arab states themselves, these are not likely to lead to serious conflict in the immediate future.

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